



Year Four Knowledge Organiser

Summer Term 1



Radiant Rainforests and Jaw-dropping Jungles

Prior Knowledge Vocabulary

habitat	the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
classification	the arrangement of animals and plants in groups according to their similarities
predator	an animal that naturally preys on others.
prey	an animal that is caught and killed by another for food.

Prior Knowledge – Key Facts

- Animals can be classified into groups based on their similarities
- There are several different classification groups including: mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, insects, amphibians
- There are seven continents in the world

Pictures and diagrams

Layers of the Rainforest

Emergent Layer
Consists of the tallest trees, some birds, and insects. No animals live here

Canopy Layer
Thickest layer that hosts most flora and fauna

Understory Layer
Consists of young herbs, shrubs, and bushes

Forest Floor
Darkest, humid layer that hosts insects and giant animals

Key Facts (curriculum end points)

- To use geographical language, maps and atlases to describe and understand the location and key geographical features of the Amazon Rainforest
- Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things

Vocabulary

climate	The average weather conditions over a long period of time.
deforestation	The cutting down and clearing of forests.
equator	An imaginary circle running round the centre of the earth.
humid	Feeling very damp due to water vapour in the air.
native tribes	The original settlers of an area.
species	A group of similar animals or plants.
weather	The specific condition on a given day.
camouflaged	hide or disguise the presence of (a person or animal)
endangered	a species seriously at risk of extinction.
canopy	the uppermost branches of the trees in a forest